STIC Search Report
EIC 2100

USPTO

STIC Database Tracking Number: 98156

TO: Tam V Nguyen
Location:
Art Unit : 2172
Monday, July 07, 2003

Case Serial Number: 09/349694

From: David Holloway
Location: EIC 2100
PK2-4B30
Phone: 308-7794

david.holloway@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Nguyen,

Attached please find your search results for above-referenced case.
Please contact me if you have any questions or would like a re-focused search.

David

sira
Search and Information
Resources Administration

Today's Date: 7/7/03

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date: Other:

Name _Tam Nguyen_

AU _2192_   Examiner # _78338_

Room # _4A30_   Phone _305-3735_

Serial # _09/399,694_

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER   DISK   EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP   DWPI   EPO   JPO   ACM   IBM TDB

IEEE   INSPEC   SPI   Other _____

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) (YES)   NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

* rule difinition:

wherein each rule definition indicates a find criterion, a replacement value, and an input data column in the input table.

If the rule definition does not specify an output table, directly inserting the replacement value in the field input data column that match the find criteria.

07-07-03 A08:33 IN

STIC Searcher _David Holloway_   **Phone** _308-7794_

Date picked up _7-7-03_   **Date Completed** _7-7-03_

```
et       Items    Description
S1     5632083    RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND?
                      OR PARAMETER?
S2     3621746    FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3     2317277    ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE-
                      ADSHEET? ?
S4      787624    INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA()(ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT?
                      OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5     8622627    REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR REFILL?
                      OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?
S6        1103    S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7      397094    S5(3N)(DATA OR FIELD? OR INFORMATION? OR CELL? ? OR ROW? ?
                      OR COLUMN?)
S8      136315    S1(3N)S5
S9          11    S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S7 AND S8
S10        235    S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S7
S11        120    S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S8
S12        618    S7 AND S8 AND S3
S13        103    S12 AND S2
S14        103    S9 OR S13
S15         81    RD (unique items)
S16         60    S15 NOT PY>1999
S17         60    S16 NOT PD>19990909
File    8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Jun W5
           (c) 2003 Elsevier Eng.  Info. Inc.
File   35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Jun
           (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs. 1966-2003/Jun 30
           (c) Information Today, Inc
File   65:Inside Conferences 1993-2003/Jun W5
           (c) 2003 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File    2:INSPEC 1969-2003/Jun W5
           (c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File   94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2003/Jun W4
           (c)2003 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File  111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2003/Jun 27
           (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2003/May
           (c) 2003 Info. Today Inc.
File  144:Pascal 1973-2003/Jun W4
           (c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
File  434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
           (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File   34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jun W5
           (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File   99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/May
           (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
```

04688804   E.I. No: EIP97053640324
    Title: Recursive optimization of an extended Fisher discriminant criterion
    Author: Aladjem, Mayer E.
    Corporate Source: Ben-Gurion Univ of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Isr
    Conference   Title: Proceedings of the 1996 3rd IEEE International
Conference on Electronics, Circuits, and Systems, ICECS. Part 2 (of 2)
    Conference Location: Rodos, Greece   Conference Date: 19961013-19961016
    Sponsor: IEEE
    E.I. Conference No.: 46345
    Source: Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Electronics,
Circuits, and Systems v 2 1996. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA,96TH8229. p
708-711
    Publication Year: 1996
    CODEN: 002589
    Language: English
    Document Type: CA; (Conference Article)   Treatment: G; (General Review);
T; (Theoretical)
    Journal Announcement: 9706W4
    Abstract: A method for recursive optimization of an extended Fisher (ExF)
discriminant criterion is proposed. The method consists of obtaining a
discriminant direction which optimizes the ExF **criterion** , **transforming**
the **data** along it into data with greater class overlap, and iterating to
obtain the next discriminant direction. An application to a medical dataset
indicates the potential of the proposed method for **finding** a sequence of
oblique directions with significant class separation. (Author abstract) 6
Refs.
    Descriptors: Image coding; Optimization; Eigenvalues and eigenfunctions;
Iterative methods; Mathematical models; **Matrix** algebra
    Identifiers: Fisher discriminant criterion
    Classification Codes:
    723.2 (Data Processing); 921.5 (Optimization Techniques); 721.1
(Computer Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory,
Programming Theory); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 921.1 (Algebra)
    723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 721 (Computer
Circuits & Logic Elements)
    72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

01694730 ORDER NO: AAD99-21428
A FRAMEWORK FOR INFORMATION VISUALIZATION SPREADSHEETS   **(USER INTERFACE)**
    Author: CHI, ED HUAI-HSIN
    Degree: PH.D.
    Year: 1999
    Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (0130)
    Adviser: JOHN T. RIEDL
    Source: VOLUME 60/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
             PAGE 1161. 146 PAGES
    Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; ENGINEERING, SYSTEM SCIENCE ;
                  INFORMATION SCIENCE
    Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0790; 0723

    Information has become interactive. Information visualization is the
design and creation of interactive graphic depictions of information by
combining principles in the disciplines of graphic design, cognitive
science, and interactive computer graphics. As the volume and complexity of
the data increases, users require more powerful visualization tools that
allow them to more effectively explore large abstract datasets.
    This thesis **seeks** to make information visualization more accessible
to potential users by creating a “Visualization **Spreadsheet** ”,
where each cell can contain an entire set of data represented using
interactive graphics. Just as a numeric **spreadsheet** enables exploration
of numbers, a visualization **spreadsheet** enables exploration of visual
forms of information. Unlike numeric **spreadsheets** , which store only
simple data elements and formulas in each cell, a cell in the Visualization
 Spreadsheet can hold an entire abstract data set, selection criteria,
viewing specifications, and other information needed for a full-fledged
information visualization. Similarly, intra-cell and inter-cell operations
are far more complex, stretching beyond simple arithmetic and string
operations to encompass a range of domain-specific operators.
    The complexity of operations and interactions requires a visualization
framework that is easily understandable to both end-users and visualization
designers. This thesis develops and discusses the general utility of a
novel visualization framework, and validates the framework by applying it
to various visualization techniques and showing several systems that
illustrate some of these research issues. We show that the **spreadsheet**
approach facilitates certain visual user tasks that are more difficult
using other approaches. The underlying approach in our work allows domain
experts to define **new data** types and **data** operations, and enables
visualization experts to incorporate **new** visualizations, viewing
parameters , and view operations.

01671428   ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.
STUDIES IN APPLIED DATA STRUCTURES (ROUNDNESS, RANGE SEARCHING , **SUFFIX
TREE, SPARSE** MATRIX **)**
  Author: SWANSON, KURT
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1998
  Corporate Source/Institution: LUNDS UNIVERSITET (SWEDEN) (0899)
  Source: VOLUME 60/01-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 158. 77 PAGES
  Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
  Descriptor Codes: 0984
  Publisher: KURT SWANSON, DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE, LUND
               UNIVERSITY, BOX 118, S-221 00 LUND, SWEDEN

      The design of efficient data structures is of primary importance in
creation of theoretical algorithms as well as their more tangible
descendants, computer programs. In this dissertation we study computational
aspects of data structures and their respective algorithms from a
theoretical viewpoint, which are however of direct importance in the
implementation of solutions for real-world problems. We present results for
the following problems: (1) In tolerancing, the Out-Of-Roundness factor
determines the relative circularity of planar shapes. We show that the
Minimum Radial Separation algorithm given by Le and Lee runs in
$\Theta(n\sp2)$ time even for convex polygons. Furthermore, we present an
optimal O(n) time algorithm to compute the Minimum Radial Separation of
convex polygons, which represents not only a factor n improvement over the
previously best known algorithm, but also a factor of log n improvement
over Le and Lee's conjectured complexity for the problem. (2) We consider
the general problem of (2-dimensional) range reporting allowing arbitrarily
convex **queries** . We show that using a traditional approach, a
polylogarithmic **query** time can not be achieved unless more than linear
space is used. Our arguments are based on a **new** non-trivial lower **bound**
in a **new** model of computation, Layered Partitions, which can be used to
describe all known algorithms for processing range **queries** , as well as
many other data structures used to represent multi-dimensional data. We
show that Ω(log n/log $T(n))$ partitions must be used to allow
queries in $O(T(n)+k)$ time, for n total and k reported elements, and for
any growing function $T(n).$ (3) We discuss an intrinsic generalization of
the suffix tree, designed to index a string of length n which has a natural
partitioning into m multi-character substrings or words. This word suffix
tree represents only the m suffixes that start at word boundaries. Since
traditional suffix tree construction algorithms rely heavily on the fact
that all suffixes are inserted, construction of a word suffix tree is
nontrivial, in particular when only $O(m)$ construction space is allowed.
We solve this problem, presenting an algorithm with $O(n)$ expected running
time. In applications that require strict node ordering, an additional cost
of sorting $O(m\sp\prime)$ characters arises, where $m\sp\prime$ is the
number of distinct words. In either case, this is a significant improvement
over previously known solutions. Furthermore, when the alphabet is small,
we may assume that the n characters in the **input** suing occupy o(n)
machine words. We illustrate that this can allow a word suffix tree to be
built in sublinear time. (4) We propose a **new** **data** structure for
storing sparse **matrices** which are too large to fit entirely within main
memory. This data structure is optimized to use the computer's page size
and is arranged in order to be able to efficiently handle random access and
updates useful for a wide range of **matrix** operations. We also present
several variations on an ancillary structure which greatly decreases the
probability of unnecessary page faults when accessing the structure, even
when the size of main memory is extremely limited. We assert that these
data structures are easy to implement and provide very good results in
practice.

01108347   ORDER NO: AAD90-15858
ALGORITHMS FOR SYSTOLIC ARRAY   SYNTHESIS (PARALLEL PROCESSING)
   Author: WONG, YIWAN
   Degree: PH.D.
   Year: 1989
   Corporate Source/Institution: YALE UNIVERSITY (0265)
   Source: VOLUME 51/01-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
        PAGE 302.   192 PAGES
   Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
   Descriptor Codes: 0984

     This dissertation presents efficient algorithms for solving some
crucial transformation/optimization problems in the automatic synthesis of
systolic **arrays** from algorithm specifications. The synthesis process
consists of two steps. First, the given algorithm specification is
transformed into a functionally equivalent form more amenable to systolic
array implementation. Then, the computations defined by the equivalent
form are assigned for execution on the processors (processor allocation) at
different time steps (scheduling), with the objective that the time and
space costs of the implementation be minimized.
     Many computation intensive algorithms, when expressed in their natural
form, are unsuitable for systolic **array** implementations because they
contain many-to-one data dependences (data sharing) which cannot be
directly realized on processors with bounded fan-out and localized
interconnections. A data routing scheme, called data propagation, is
proposed which can be implemented as pipelining on a systolic **array** . It
is shown that any **data** sharing can be **transformed** into **data**
propagation and that the increase in I/O bandwidth requirement due to such
transformation is **bounded** . Polynomial time procedures are devised for
determining the necessary transformations.
     The time cost of a systolic **array** implementation of an algorithm is
given by the product of two related quantities: the total number of
systolic cycles required and the maximum duration of a cycle. It is shown
that the scheduling which minimizes the time cost can be determined from
solving a discrete optimization problem. Furthermore, the optimization
problem is shown to have a bounded solution space, an efficient
branch-and-bound method is proposed for determining the optimal solution.
     The space cost, on the other hand, is defined as the number of
processors required for constructing the **array** . The minimization of the
space cost is formulated as a discrete optimization problem for determining
a projection vector for an n-dimensional polytope to minimize the number of
(lattice) projective images of the polytope on a (n-1)-dimensional
hyperplane orthogonal to the projection vector. Utilizing some recent
results from the geometry of numbers, it is established that the problem
has a bounded solution space. An enumerative **search** procedure is then
proposed for **locating** the optimal solution.

0962335   ORDER NO: AAD87-18690
**NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF VORTEX-INDUCED OSCILLATION OF AN ELASTICALLY
MOUNTED CIRCULAR CYLINDER USING BODY-FITTED COORDINATES**
   Author: ALLEN, DONALD WAYNE
   Degree: PH.D
   Year: 1987
   Corporate Source/Institution: RICE UNIVERSITY (0187)
   Source: VOLUME 48/05-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
        PAGE 1484.   215 PAGES
   Descriptors: ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL
   Descriptor Codes: 0548

Vortex-induced oscillation during lock-in of an elastically mounted circular cylinder is numerically modeled herein for two-dimensional flow. The model solves the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations for flow-fields containing one or more moving boundaries. A body-fitted coordinate technique is used to generate a **grid** that contains coordinate lines coincident with the physical boundaries. The technique maps each curvilinear line segment in the physical plane to a straight line in a computational plane by a chain- **rule** **transformation** . The model allows for time-dependent **transformations** so that flow- **fields** containing one or more arbitrarily moving **boundaries** may be easily **transformed** to the fixed computational plane.

This investigation focuses on vortex-induced vibration of a circular cylinder when the flow is laminar near a Reynolds number of 100. Both steady and unsteady flow solutions are also presented for flow over a stationary circular cylinder. The solutions for vortex-induced oscillations are performed during lock-in (synchronization of the vortex-shedding frequency and the natural frequency of the elastically mounted cylinder) for different amounts of structural damping and different ratios between the structural natural frequency and the stationary cylinder vortex shedding frequency.

Special attention is given to the controversy presented by several experimental researchers regarding a discontinuity in the Strouhal-Reynolds number relationship for flow over a stationary cylinder at a Reynolds number near 100. Results of a test attempting to **find** two Strouhal shedding frequencies in this Reynolds number range are presented. These results indicate that the discontinuity observed in some experiments is not caused by purely fluid mechanical effects.

918011 ORDER NO: AAD86-11126
 DATA - FLOW **GRAPH APPROACH TO SYSTOLIC COMPILATION**
  Author: PARK, MYONG-SOON
  Degree: PH.D.
  Year: 1985
  Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (0096)
  Source: VOLUME 47/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
           PAGE 1204. 167 PAGES
  Descriptors: ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL
  Descriptor Codes: 0544

     Even though systolic **arrays** have many advantages, they are difficult
to understand and design because their design is remote from the algorithms
executed. To solve this drawback, some researchers have tried to **find**
tools which transform a high level specification into a systolic **array** .
However most researchers focused upon the transformation from a high-level
specification written in Fortran-like languages. This approach has some
difficulties. First it is usually difficult to understand the specification
written in a Fortran-like language (especially if it is written by another
person.) Secondly it is very difficult to **find** dependency between data
sets because it is expressed and executed sequentially. **Data - flow**
graphs are easy to understand and show explicit data dependency. Therefore
if we can **find** a tool to **transform** a given **data - flow** graph to a
systolic **array** , it can result in cost-effective design of systolic
arrays . Because we have no previous related work, we use a bottom-up
approach. At first we make very strong assumptions. From these assumptions
we try to **find** the **transformation rules** . Next we try to **find** the
rules to broaden the class of **data - flow** graphs while relaxing the
assumptions. We introduced Systolic Pattern Stream (SPS) which explains the
flow of data through arcs of **data - flow** graph, as if the corresponding
target systolic **array** behaved. To derive SPS systematically, we derive
SPS for a block first. SPS for whole system is derived from SPS's for
blocks. Data interval in a SPS may have to be changed depending upon
whether the system has cycles (block-cycles or node-cycles) or not. To get
higher performance, sometimes we may have to change the structure of **data
- flow** graph itself, and retime the systolic **array** which we **transformed**
 from a given **data - flow** graph by our **transformation rules** .

17/5/27   (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File   2:INSPEC
(c) 2003 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

6225508   INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-05-4250-015
 Title: The complexity of transformation-based join enumeration
   Author(s): Pellenkoft, A.; Galindo-Legaria, C.A.; Kersten, M.
   Author Affiliation: Microsoft Corp., Redmond, WA, USA
   Conference Title: Proceedings of the Twenty-Third International
Conference on Very Large Databases   p.306-15
   Editor(s): Jarke, M.; Carey, M.; Dittrich, K.R.; Lockovsky, F.;
Loucopoulos, P.; Jeusfeld, M.A.
   Publisher: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, San Francisco, CA, USA
   Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA   xvi+599 pp.
   ISBN: 1 55860 470 7   Material Identity Number: XX-1997-02713
   Conference Title: Proceedings of VLDB 97: 23rd International Conference
on Very Large Databases
   Conference Date: 26-29 Aug. 1997   Conference Location: Athens, Greece
   Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
   Treatment: Theoretical (T)
   Abstract: **Query** optimizers that explore a **search** space exhaustively
using **transformation** **rules** usually apply all possible rules on each
alternative, and stop when no **new** **information** is produced. A memorizing
structure was proposed in McKenna (1993) to improve the re-use of common
subexpression, thus improving the efficiency of the **search** considerably.
However, a question that remained open is, what is the complexity of the
transformation-based enumeration process? In particular, with n the number
of relations, does it achieve the $O(3^n)$ lower bound established by
Ono and Lohman (1990)? In this paper we examine the problem of duplicates,
in transformation-based enumeration. In general, different sequences of
 transformation **rules** may end up deriving the same element, and the
optimizer must detect and discard these duplicate elements generated by
multiple paths. We show that the usual commutativity/associativity rules
for joins generate $O(4^n)$ duplicate operators. We then propose a
scheme-within the generic transformation-based framework-to avoid the
generation of duplicates, which does. Achieve the $O(3^n)$ lower bound
on join enumeration. Our experiments show an improvement of up to a factor
of 5 in the optimization of a **query** with 8 **tables** , when duplicates are
avoided rather than detected. (19 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: computational complexity; database theory; **query**
processing
 - Identifiers: complexity; transformation-based join enumeration; **search**
space; **query** optimizers; duplicates; **transformation** **rules**
   Class Codes: C4250 (Database theory); C4240C (Computational complexity);
C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS))

6018389   INSPEC Abstract Number: B9810-1265F-050, C9810-5260B-279
   Title: A systolic design methodology with application to full- search
block-matching architectures
   Author(s): Yen-Kuang Chen; Kung, S.Y.
   Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Princeton Univ., NJ, USA
   Abstract: We present a systematic methodology to support the design
tradeoffs of **array** processors in several emerging issues, such as (1)
high performance and high flexibility, (2) low cost, low power, (3)
efficient memory usage, and (4) system-on-a-chip or the ease of system
integration. This methodology is algebraic based, so it can cope with
high-dimensional data dependence. The methodology consists of some
transformation rules of **data** dependency graphs for facilitating
flexible **array** designs. For example, two common partitioning approaches,
LPGS and LSGP, could be unified under the methodology. It supports the
design of high-speed and massively parallel processor **arrays** with
efficient memory usage. More specifically, it leads to a novel systolic
cache architecture comprising of shift registers only (cache without tags).
To demonstrate how the methodology works, we have presented several
systolic design examples based on the block-matching motion estimation
algorithm (BMA). By multiprojecting a 4D DG of the BMA to 2D mesh, we can
reconstruct several existing **array** processors. By multiprojecting a 6D DG
of the BMA, a novel 2D systolic **array** can be derived that features
significantly improved rates in data reusability (96%) and processor
utilization (99%). (26 Refs)
   Subfile: B C
   Descriptors: cache storage; digital signal processing chips; graph theory
; image matching; motion estimation; **search** problems; shift registers;
systolic **arrays** ; VLSI
   Identifiers: systolic design methodology; full- **search** block-matching
architectures; **array** processors; high performance; high flexibility; low
cost; low power; efficient memory usage; system-on-a-chip; system
integration; high-dimensional data dependence; algebraic based method;
transformation rules ; data dependency graphs; partitioning approaches;
LPGS; LSGP; massively parallel processor **arrays** ; systolic cache
architecture; shift registers; block-matching motion estimation algorithm;
2D systolic **array** ; data reusability; processor utilization; VLSI
technology
   Class Codes: B1265F (Microprocessors and microcomputers); B2570 (
Semiconductor integrated circuits); B1265B (Logic circuits); B1265D (Memory
circuits); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C5220P
(Parallel architecture); C5130 (Microprocessor chips); C5135 (Digital
signal processing chips); C5320G (Semiconductor storage)

5870529   INSPEC Abstract Number: C9805-6160Z-007
  Title: **Data warehouses and metadata: the importance of metadata management**
  Author(s): Gardner, S.R.
  Conference   Title: Data   Mining   Data   Warehousing   and   Client/Server
Databases.   Proceedings   of   the   8th   International   Database   Workshop
(Industrial Volume)   p.61-71
  Editor(s): Siu, B.; Kwan, P.K.M.; Lam, B.; de Vries, P.
  Publisher: Springer-Verlag Singapore, Singapore
  Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: Singapore   xii+303 pp.
  ISBN: 981 3083 53 0   Material Identity Number: XX98-00280
  Conference   Title: Proceedings   of   8th International Hong Kong Computer
Society Database Workshop. Data Mining, Data Warehousing and Client/Server
Databases ISBN
  Conference Sponsor: Borland (HK); City Univ. Hong Kong; Hong Kong
Polytech. Univ.; Hong Kong Comput. Soc.; et al
  Conference Date: 29-31 July 1997   Conference Location: Hong Kong
  Language: English   Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
  Treatment: Practical (P)
  Abstract: Metadata is popularly defined as data about data. In a
relational database, metadata is the representation of the objects defined
in the database, in other words the definitions of the **tables** , columns,
databases, views and any other objects. When used in association with data
warehousing, metadata refers to anything that defines a data warehouse
object-a **table** , a column, a **query** , a report, a business **rule** or a
 transformation algorithm. Understanding these **definitions** is critical
for all aspects of the data warehouse development process. Metadata
management must be tightly controlled, from the development of extraction
programs which extract data from the source operational systems, to the
 transformation of the **data** into the target data warehouse. The data
warehouse is only useful to gain an competitive advantage if the **data**
 that is **transformed** to populate the **information** store is able to
accurately answer the business questions for which the warehouse was built.
(0 Refs)
  Subfile: C
  Descriptors: business data processing; management information systems;
very large databases
  Identifiers: data warehouses; metadata management; relational database;
data representation; extraction programs; source operational systems; **data
 transformation** ; competitive advantage; information store; business
questions
  Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS); C7100 (Business and administration)

02941092   INSPEC Abstract Number: C87045962
 Title: Identification of transfer function model in consideration of ill-conditioning
   Author(s): Adachi, S.; Izumisawa, T.; Sano, A.
   Author Affiliation: Res. & Dev. Center, Toshiba Corp., Kawasaki, Japan
   Journal: Transactions of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers A   vol.J70A, no.3   p.410-18
   Publication Date: March 1987 Country of Publication: Japan
   CODEN: DJTAER ISSN: 0373-6091
   Language: Japanese   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
   Treatment: Theoretical (T)
   Abstract: In a case when a data covariance **matrix** has a large condition number, the batch least squares method cannot give a stably converging estimate. The situation arises frequently when some poles of the discrete-time system to be identified are **located** near z=1. The authors propose a **new parameter transformation** scheme so as to improve the condition number of the **data** covariance **matrix** . The **transformation matrix** plays a role in rewriting the identification model into the form which involves the differencing of the output signal. The optimal choice of the transformation **matrix** is also presented. Finally, the effectiveness of the proposed method is examined in numerical examples. (10 Refs)
   Subfile: C
   Descriptors: discrete time systems; identification; poles and zeros; transfer functions
   Identifiers: transfer function model; ill-conditioning; data covariance **matrix** ; stably converging estimate; poles; discrete-time system; **parameter transformation** scheme; condition number; differencing; optimal choice
   Class Codes: C1220 (Simulation, modelling and identification); C1340D (Discrete systems)

00988183   INSPEC Abstract Number: B76046654, C76031599
  Title: Column access of a bubble lattice: column   translation **and**
lattice translation
  Author(s): Calhoun, B.A.; Eggenberger, J.S.; Rosier, L.L.; Shew, L.F.
  Journal: IBM Journal of Research and Development   vol.20, no.4   p.
368-75
  Publication Date: July 1976 Country of Publication: USA
  CODEN: IBMJAE ISSN: 0018-8646
  Language: English   Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
  Abstract: The use of a regular **array** , or lattice, of magnetic bubbles
for the storage of information requires two kinds of functions: the
read-write functions involving the generation and discrimination of bubbles
with different wall structures, and the access functions involving the
insertion and removal of bubbles at selected **locations** in the lattice. In
a column-accessed bubble lattice device, accessing is accomplished by first
translating the lattice to position the desired column of bubbles in an
 input -output access channel and then **translating** this **column** along
the channel to a detector area outside of the lattice while simultaneously
introducing new bubbles from a generator area at the other end of the
channel. An analysis of the influence of device design parameters on access
rate indicates that the most important **parameters** are the **column**
 translation rate and lattice capacity. A device is described that was
designed to study the translation of a lattice of bubbles and of a single
column of bubbles within the lattice. Quasistatic operating margin and
dynamic measurements of this test device indicate that the column-access
configuration provides feasible means for the rapid access of bubbles from
a lattice. (15 Refs)
  Subfile: B C
  Descriptors: magnetic bubble devices; magnetic film stores
  Identifiers: bubble lattice; **column   translation** ; lattice translation;
storage of information; device design parameters; access rate; column
access
  Class Codes: B3120L (Magnetic bubble domain devices); B3120N (Magnetic
thin film devices); B3120 (Magnetic material applications and devices);
C5320E (Storage on stationary magnetic media)

```
Set     Items     Description
S1    4178659     RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND?
                  OR PARAMETER?
S2   12025842     FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3    3686274     ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE-
                  ADSHEET? ?
S4     875061     INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA()(ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT?
                  OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5     309264     S1(3N)(REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR -
                  REFILL? OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?)
S6         50     S3(S)S4(S)S5(S)S2
S7        781     S2(S)S3(S)S5
S8       6058     S5(3N)(INFORMATION? OR DATA OR FIELD? OR CELL? ? OR ROW? ?
                  OR COLUMN? OR TUPLE?)
S9       1806     S5(N)(INFORMATION? OR DATA OR FIELD? OR CELL? ? OR ROW? ? -
                  OR COLUMN? OR TUPLE?)
S10        62     S7(5N)S8
S11         9     S2(10N)S3(10N)S9
S12        59     S6 OR S11
S13        46     RD (unique items)
S14        36     S13 NOT PY>1999
S15        36     S14 NOT PD>19990921
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Jul 02
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2003/Jun 27
         (c) 2003 The Gale group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Jul 02
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Jul 03
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2003/Jul 04
         (c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2003/Jun W5
         (c) 2003 ProQuest
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
         (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2003/May
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Jul 07
         (c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Jul 01
         (c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Jun W5
         (c) 2003 IDG Communications
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Jun W5
         (c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2003/Jul 04
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Jul 05
         (c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2003/Jul 03
         (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File  13:BAMP 2003/Jun W4
         (c) 2003 Resp. DB Svcs.
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 647:CMP  Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Jun W2
         (c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File  98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2003/May
         (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Jul 01
         (c)2003 The Gale Group
```

01557170   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12848883   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**QBE Vision 2.05. (Software Review) (Microsoft Windows front-end query tool
   from Coromandel Industries Inc.) (Evaluation)**
Frank, Maurice
DBMS, v5, n12, p28(2)
Nov, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation   ISSN: 1041-5173   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1370   LINE COUNT: 00106

...   products are possible using script functions. The product does not
support OLE.
     Forms for both **query   definitions** and results can **replace** the
drab-looking **tables** . QBE Vision organizes columns vertically into a
default form. You can dress up **input** forms in full CUA garb, including
radio buttons, pick lists, check boxes, push buttons, and..

01515341   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12123970   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
**Imprinta and Seybold showcase, part III: authoring, managing, producing
  text.**
Seybold Report on Publishing Systems, v21, n14, p3(32)
April 13, 1992
ISSN: 0736-7260   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 25911   LINE COUNT: 02039

...   OmniMark is a programming language joined to an SGML parser. The
language supports an extensive **array** of string **searches** , macro
expansions, text **replacement** operations and conditional **rules** . A
central concept is the "current context"; OmniMark can interpret the text
of a document...

...different for each context. The context is changed by "events," the
occurrence of specified text **inputs** as interpreted by the rules you
write.
       As an illustration of OmniMark's abilities, Exoterica...

01404220   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10846212
**Three-dimensional optical architecture and data-parallel algorithms for
  massively parallel computing.**
Louri, Ahmed
IEEE Micro, v11, n2, p24(19)
April, 1991
ISSN: 0272-1732   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: to achieving effective massive parallelism, including limited
communication bandwidth and lack of cost-effective parallel **input** /output.
Advantages of optical technology in contrast include massive fine-grain
parallelism, speed, and high...

...is an optical computing technique that operates by transforming optical
patterns (pixel values and spatial **locations**) representing data into
other patterns by predefined **transformation   rules** . The current state of
the architecture is slower than comparable electronic **array** processors
but can potentially deliver at least 100 times the processing throughput.

15/3,K/14   (Item 2 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2003 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

03871379   SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13560541   (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Simple systems that exhibit self-directed replication.
Reggia, James A.; Armentrout, Steven L.; Hui-Hsien Chou; Yun Peng
Science, v259, n5099, p1282(6)
Feb 26, 1993
ISSN: 0036-8075   LANGUAGE: ENGLISH   RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 5473   LINE COUNT: 00435

...   the use of unrestricted placeholder positions in encoding the
transition function rules. We implemented a **search** program that takes as
input a set of rules that represent a transition function, such as those
in **Table** 2 (top), and produces as output a smaller set of reduced rules
containing "don't care" or "wild card" positions (**Table** 2, bottom) (24).
This program systematically combines the original rules, replacing multiple
rules when possible...

...the underline). The introduction of such wild card positions is done
carefully so that the **new** reduced **rules** do not contradict any of the
original rules, including those that do not change a...

...the replication rules of each of the cellular automata models described
above is shown in **Table** 1 (reduced total and reduced replication rules).
For example, with UL06W8V the single **new**   **rule** L...

...arrow right] O that means "state L always changes to state O" **replaces**
seven original replication **rules** , whereas the single ruleL [arrow right]
L that indicates that "L follows > around a loop" **replaces** three original
replication **rules** . With UL06W8V, this procedure reduces the complete rule
set from 101 to 33 rules and...

...is possible to encode the replication process for unsheathed loop
UL06W8V in only 20 rules (**Table** 2, bottom). Computer simulations verified
that these 20 rules can guide the replication of UL06W8V in exactly the
same way as do the original rules. As shown in **Table** 1, similar
reductions occur with other self-replicating structures (verified by
additional computer simulations), and...

...TEXT: action that it can perform. The verbs may be grouped into four
categories (Lusardi 1988):   **Query** : SELECT; Data Manipulation Language
n/IL): UPDATE, **INSERT** , DELETE; Data **Definition** Language (DDL): CREATE,
DROP; and Data Control Language (DCL): GRANT. The **querying** facility of
SQL **retrieves** data from a database. These may cause related data to be
grouped or separate data to be linked. The DML verbs form statements which
add records to a **table** , alter the data within those records, and remove
records from a **table** ; these are most often used by the **data** **entry**
 staff. It is also common to include **queries** under DML. The DDL
statements create or delete database **tables** . Lastly, DCL statements
provide security statements, granting or revoking the privileges needed to
view **tables** within the database; these are used by database
administrators to enforce decisions concerning who may or may not use
certain database **tables** .
The basic structure of an SQL query statement is as follows (Date 1987):

SELECT {*   {value...

```
Set       Items    Description
S1        561148   *deleted*  RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION?
                      OR BOUND? OR PARAMETER?
S2        1515401  FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3        653939   ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE-
                      ADSHEET? ?
S4        337242   INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA()(ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT?
                      OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5        1250961  REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR REFILL?
                      OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?
S6        351      S1(10N)S2(10N)S3(10N)S4(S)S5
S7        89       S6 AND IC=(G06F-017? OR G06F-007?)
S8        61247    S1(3N)S5
S9        96453    S5(3N)(DATA OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? OR ROW? ? OR INFORMATIO-
                      N?)
S10       80       S7 AND (S8 OR S9)
S11       60       S7 AND S8 AND S9
S12       30       S11 AND IC=(G06F-017/30 OR G06F-007/00)
S13       30       IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S14       30       IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Jun W04
         (c) 2003 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20030703,UT=20030626
         (c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio
```

14/5/3   (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00965594   **Image available**
DYNAMIC DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND METHOD
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE GESTION DYNAMIQUE DE BASE DE DONNEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  HEURISTIC PHYSICS LABORATORIES INC, 2033 Gateway Place, Suite 400, San
    Jose, CA 95110, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  GHUKASYAN Hovhannes, 155 Pacchetti Way, Mountain View, CA 94040, US,
  CHILINGARYAN Suren, 10 Lepsius Street, Apt. 12, Yerevan, AM,
  LEPEJIAN Yervant D, 920 Ramona Street, Palo Alto, CA 94301, US,
Legal Representative:
  SMITH-HILL John (agent), Smith-Hill and Bedell, P.C., 12670 N.W. Barnes
    Road, Suite 104, Portland, OR 97229, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200299700 A1 20021212 (WO 0299700)
  Application: WO 2002US14149 20020502 (PCT/WO US0214149)
  Priority Application: US 2001871485 20010531
Designated States: JP
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 3513

English Abstract
  A dynamic database management system (Figure 1) includes a data
  dictionary (101), a data importer (102) and a query front-end (103). The
  data importer automatically imports data from an input file into a
  database, while adding new tables for new attributes as necessary, and
  updating parameters and folders tables in the data dictionary
  accordingly, so that end-users may access the imported data by database
  queries through the query front-end.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un systeme de gestion dynamique de base de donnees
  comprenant un dictionnaire de donnees (101), un dispositif d'importation
  (102) de donnees et un frontal de demandes (103). Le dispositif
  d'importation (102) de donnees importe automatiquement des donnees d'un
  fichier d'entree dans une base de donnees, tout en ajoutant de nouvelles
  tables pour de nouveaux attributs le cas echeant, et en mettant des
  parametres et des tables de dossiers a jour dans le dictionnaire de
  donnees, de sorte que des utilisateurs finaux peuvent acceder aux donnees
  importees au moyen des demandes de base de donnees par l'intermediaire du
  frontal de demande.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication 20021212 A1 With international search report.
Examination   20030424 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
                    19th month from priority date

14/5/12   (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00758776   **Image available**
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR POPULATING MULTIPLE DATA MARTS IN A SINGLE AGGREGATION PROCESS
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'EQUIPEMENT DE PLUSIEURS MINIENTREPOTS DANS UN PROCESSUS UNIQUE D'AGREGATION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  PLATINUM TECHNOLOGY IP INC, One Computer Associates Plaza, Islandia, NY 11749, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
  MAN-YAN TSE Eva, 1835 American Elm Court, Sugar Land, TX 77479, US
  LORE Michael Dean, 22714 Hockaday Drive, Katly, TX 77450, US
  ATTAWAY James Daniel, 24715 County Down Court, Katy, TX 77494, US
Legal Representative:
  JOHNSTON R Blake, Piper Marbury Rudnick & Wolfe, P.O. Box 64807, Chicago, IL 60664-0807, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200072165 A1 20001130 (WO 0072165)
  Application: WO 2000US14497 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014497)
  Priority Application: US 99317773 19990524
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
  ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
  LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
  UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
  (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
  (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
  (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/00
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 11887

English Abstract
  A method of populating multiple data marts in a single operation from a set of transactional data held in a database in a single aggregation process, in which aggregate values are calculated only once, a determination is made as to which output data marts required the aggregate value, and the aggregate values are output to the appropriate data marts. Dimension data associated with the output aggregate records is also output to the appropriate data marts.

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un procede d'equipement de plusieurs minientrepots en une seule operation a partir d'une serie de donnees transactionnelles contenues dans une base de donnees au cours d'un processus d'agregation unique, dans lequel des valeurs d'agregats sont calculees uniquement, une fois qu'une determination est effectuee, par rapport a laquelle des minientrepots de sortie necessitent la valeur d'agregat, et les valeurs d'agregat sont sorties pour des minientrepots de donnees appropries. Des donnees dimensionnelles dotees d'enregistrements d'agregat de sortie sont egalement sorties pour des entrepots de donnees appropries.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)
Publication   20001130 A1 With international search report.
Examination   20010823 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

14/5/18   (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00551281   **Image available**
DATABASE, AND METHODS OF DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL
BASE DE DONNEES ET METHODES DE MEMORISATION ET D'EXTRACTION DE DONNEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  BALAENA LIMITED,
  PAUL Calvin,
  MATHER Andrew Harvey,
Inventor(s):
  PAUL Calvin,
  MATHER Andrew Harvey,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 200014654 A1 20000316 (WO 0014654)
  Application: WO 99GB2905 19990903 (PCT/WO GB9902905)
  Priority Application: GB 9819394 19980904
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
  DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
  LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
  TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG
  KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF
  BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 6821

English Abstract
  A database (20) consists of a field declaration table (22) defining data
  field types, a record declaration table (24) defining data record types,
  a record/field table (26) defining which record reference table contains
  which data fields, a plurality of field data tables (30), one for each
  data field type identified in the field declaration table, and a
  plurality of record reference tables (28), one for each data record
  identified in the record declaration table. Duplication of stored data is
  avoided, and additions of **new   fields** to the database are easily
  accomplished. Information can be stored and retrieved easily even
  subsequently to the initial definition of the database records and
  fields.

French Abstract
   Cette base de donnees (20) est constituee d'une table de declaration de
  champ (22) definissant des types de champs de donnees, d'une table de
  declaration d'article (24) definissant des types de fiches, d'une table
  article/champ (26) definissant quelle est la table de reference d'article
  qui contient ces champs de donnees, de plusieurs tables de champs de
  donnees (30), une pour chaque type de champ de donnees identifie dans la
  table de declaration de champ, et de plusieurs tables de reference
  d'article (28), une pour chaque fiche identifiee dans la table de
  declaration d'article. On evite, de la sorte, les doublons de donnees
  memorisees et il devient facile d'ajouter de nouveaux champs a la base de
  donnees. Il est ainsi possible de memoriser des donnees et de les
  extraire facilement, meme subsequemment a la definition initiale des
  articles et des champs de la base de donnees.

00389661   **Image available**
SYSTEM FOR PROPAGATING AIRLINE TPF DATA
**SYSTEME   DE   TRANSFERT DE DONNEES DES PROGICIELS DE GESTION DE TRANSACTIONS
    DES COMPAGNIES AERIENNES**
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  THE SABRE GROUP INC,
  MEHOVIC Farid,
Inventor(s):
  MEHOVIC Farid,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9730404 A1 19970821
  Application: WO 96US18463 19961115 (PCT/WO US9618463)
  Priority Application: US 96588436 19960118
Designated States: AU CA JP SG US AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK
  ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: G06F-15:00
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5989

English Abstract
  A system and method for propagating airline computerized reservation
  system TPF data (10) to a relational database platform comprising a
  computerized reservation system transaction processing (12) source
  computer in communication with an output data file, an input data
  structure, a functional server (16) computer and a relational database
  management system target computer. The relational database management
  system target computer is in communication with the functional server
  (16) computer and an output database. A data propagation selection means
  (18) is resident within the transaction source computer and is in
  communication with the functional server computer (16) and target
  relational database management system target computer. A function
  management means is resident within the functional server (16) computer
  and is in communication with the transaction source computer and the
  relational database management system computer.

French Abstract
  La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede de transfert,
  vers une plate-forme de base de donnees relationnelle, des donnees issues
  du progiciel de gestion de transactions (10) du systeme informatise de
  reservation d'une compagnie aerienne. Le principe de ce systeme et de ce
  procede consiste a mettre en oeuvre: un ordinateur source pour le
  traitement des transactions (12) d'un systeme informatise de reservation,
  lequel ordinateur origine est en communication avec un fichier de donnees
  de sortie; une structure de donnees d'entree; un ordinateur intervenant
  comme serveur fonctionnel (16); et un ordinateur cible hebergeant le
  systeme de gestion de base de donnees relationnelle. L'ordinateur cible
  hebergeant le systeme de gestion de base de donnees relationnelle est en
  communication, non seulement avec l'ordinateur intervenant comme serveur
  fonctionnel (16), mais aussi avec une base de donnees de sortie. Un
  dispositif de selection (18) de transfert de donnees qui reside dans
  l'ordinateur utilise comme serveur fonctionnel (16), est egalement en
  communication, non seulement avec l'ordinateur intervenant comme serveur
  fonctionnel (16), mais aussi avec l'ordinateur cible hebergeant le
  systeme de gestion de base de donnees relationnelle. Un module de gestion
  de fonctions, qui reside dans l'ordinateur intervenant comme serveur
  fonctionnel (16), est, quant a lui, en communication, non seulement avec
  l'ordinateur source utilise pour le traitement des transactions (12),
  mais egalement avec l'ordinateur hebergeant le systeme de gestion de base
  de donnees relationnelle.

00364082   **Image available**
EMULATOR FOR AN SQL RELATIONAL-DATABASE
EMULATEUR POUR BASE DE DONNEES RELATIONNELLES SQL
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ALCATEL N V,
  BONZI Rodolfo,
Inventor(s):
  BONZI Rodolfo,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9704407 A1 19970206
  Application: WO 96EP3080 19960713 (PCT/WO EP9603080)
  Priority Application: IT 95MI1510 19950714
Designated States: CA CN JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL
  PT SE
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5223

English Abstract
  Method and means for porting an existing application (An) using a
  relational-database with SQL interface toward a hardware platform (HW2)
  with a reduced software configuration which does not include an SQL
  relational-database. The invention emulates an SQL database enabling
  hardware resources saving and providing a subset of functions in order
  to: creating SQL tables and defining fields; storing, modifying and
  deleting data on created tables, with a type check, retrieving such data
  by using SQL filters. Functions can be subdivided into levels (M1, M2,
  M3) in order to: convert an SQL statement, coming from an existing user
  application (An), into a sequence of elementary interface functions
  (IF1...IFn), use said interface functions to read/write data files
  (F1...Fn), process output data to be supplied to the requesting user
  application (An).

French Abstract
  Cette invention concerne un procede et un dispositif permettant de
  transporter une application existante (An) utilisant une base de donnees
  relationnelles dotee d'une interface SQL vers une plate-forme materielle
  (HW2) dotee d'une configuration logicielle reduite ne comportant pas de
  base de donnees relationnelles SQL. L'invention consiste a emuler une
  base de donnees SQL, ce qui permet d'economiser les ressources
  materielles et d'offrir un sous-ensemble de fonctions destinees: - a
  creer des tables SQL et a definir des champs, - a stocker, a modifier et
  a detruire des donnees sur les tables crees, avec verification des types,
  et a retrouver ces donnees au moyen de filtres SQL. On peut subdiviser
  ces fonctions en niveaux (M1, M2, M3) afin de: - convertir une
  instruction SQL, en provenance d'une application utilisateur existante
  (An) en une sequence de fonctions d'interface elementaires (IF1, ...
  IFn), - utiliser lesdites fonctions d'interface pour lire/ecrire les
  fichiers de donnees (F1, ... Fn), - et traiter les donnees de sortie qui
  doivent etre fournies a l'application utilisateur demandeuse (An).

14/5/29   (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00324641   **Image available**
PARALLEL PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR TRAVERSING A DATA BASE
SYSTEME DE TRAITEMENT PARALLELE PERMETTANT DE PARCOURIR UNE BASE DE DONNEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  ROTH Richard K,
  POULOS Jay R,
  KUNKEL Douglas F,
Inventor(s):
  ROTH Richard K,
  POULOS Jay R,
  KUNKEL Douglas F,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9607149 A1 19960307
  Application: WO 95US10946 19950830   (PCT/WO US9510946)
  Priority Application: US 94299225 19940831
Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU
  IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
  SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG US UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES
  FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class: G06F-15:16
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 12210

English Abstract
  A parallel processing system (1) which traverses logical records of a
  transactional database (10) contained in two or more physical files (11,
  12, 13). The files are traversed in accordance with view definitions
  specified by the user. Each view definition includes a set of processing
  parameters and may reference the physical files (11, 12, 13). The view
  definitions are **transformed** into entries stored in a logical table
  (600). The logical table is partitioned into sets (610, 620, 630) of
  entries, each set describing the view definitions relevant to a physical
  file. Each set is transformed into machine code instructions for a
  separate thread (950) of the parallel processing system (1). Each thread
  traverses its physical file in parallel with other threads traversing
  other physical files of the database (10). The view definitions specify
  the extract files and the formats to be used by the threads to store
  retrieved information.
French Abstract
  On decrit un systeme de traitement parallele (1) qui parcourt les
  enregistrements logiques d'une base de donnees transactionnelle contenue
  dans deux ou plusieurs fichiers physiques (11, 12, 13) en fonction d'une
  ou plusieurs definitions de vue specifiees par l'utilisateur. Chaque
  definition de vue comprend un ensemble de parametres de traitement et
  peut designer les fichiers physiques (11, 12, 13). Les **definitions** de
  vue sont **transformees** en entrees stockees dans une table logique (600)
  divisee en plusieurs ensembles (610, 620, 630) d'entrees, dont chacun
  decrit les definitions de vue se rapportant a un fichier physique. Chaque
  ensemble est transforme en des instructions en langage machine pour une
  file separee (950) du systeme de traitement parallele (1). Chaque file
  parcourt son fichier physique en parallele avec d'autres files parcourant
  d'autres fichiers physiques de la base de donnees (10). Les definitions
  de vue indiquent les fichiers d'extraction et les formats que doivent
  utiliser les files pour stocker les informations extraites.

14/5/30   (Item 30 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00302641
IMPROVED METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING A DATABASE
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL AMELIORES D'ACCES A UNE BASE DE DONNEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  WALL DATA INCORPORATED,
Inventor(s):
  YU Hong-Lee,
  MITCHELL Thomas C,
  NICHOLES Albert James Jr,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9520792 A1 19950803
  Application: WO 95US870 19950124   (PCT/WO US9500870)
  Priority Application: US 94188304 19940126
Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU
  JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
  SE SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN KE MW SD SZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU
  MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
  Detailed Description
  Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 5361

English Abstract
  A method for improving the efficiency and security of database management
  system (DBMS) with a plurality of query package are stored at host DBMS.
  Generation of the query package is limited only to those users that have
  authorization, as a database administrator initializes the package (100)
  for transmitted to DBMS. For successful, the database administrator adds
  a plurality of SQL statements to the package (104) and sending the
  transmitted to DBMS to close query package (114). After successful of the
  close query package, all the **information** are **inserting** into the host
  package table (118) and set the user authorization (122) for successful
  after inserting. Otherwise, any failing or error encounter during of
  transmitted the message display to all user (106) and all works are
  rolled back to dabatase (108).

French Abstract
  L'invention concerne un procede destine a ameliorer l'efficacite et la
  securite d'un systeme de gestion de base de donnees (SGBD) a l'aide d'une
  pluralite de progiciels d'interrogation stockes dans le SGBD central. La
  generation du progiciel d'interrogation est limitee uniquement aux
  utilisateurs investis d'une autorisation, lorsqu'un administrateur de
  base de donnees initialise le progiciel (100) a transmettre au SGBD. Pour
  un deroulement mene a bien, l'administrateur de base de donnees ajoute
  une pluralite d'instructions de langage d'interrogation structure au
  progiciel (104), puis il effectue une transmission vers le SGBD afin de
  fermer le progiciel d'interrogation (114). Une fois le progiciel
  d'interrogation ferme, toutes les informations sont inserees dans la
  table principale (118) de progiciels et etablissent l'autorisation (122)
  de l'utilisateur apres insertion. Dans le cas contraire, l'eventuel non
  aboutissement ou l'eventuelle rencontre d'erreurs pendant la transmission
  du message s'affiche a tous les utilisateurs (106) et tous les travaux
  reviennent en arriere a la base de donnees (108).

```
Set      Items    Description
S1      447234    RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND?
                     OR PARAMETER?
S2     1103368    FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3      778877    ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE-
                     ADSHEET? ?
S4     1507223    INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA()(ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT?
                     OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5     2537794    REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR REFILL?
                     OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?
S6         282    S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S7          56    S6 AND IC=G06F-017?
S8          14    S6 AND IC=G06F-007?
S9          67    S7 OR S8
S10      62852    S5(3N)(DATA OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? OR ROW? ? OR INFORMATIO-
                     N?)
S11        282    S1(3N)S6
S12         67    S9 AND (S10 OR S11)
S13          5    S12 AND IC=G06F-017/00
S14          6    S12 AND IC=G06F-007/00
S15         10    S13 OR S14
S16         15    S10 AND S11 AND S12
S17         20    S16 OR S15
S18         20    IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19         20    IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Feb(Updated 030603)
         (c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200342
         (c) 2003  Thomson Derwent
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014373822   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-194525/200225
XRPX Acc No: N02-147700
  **Billing system where billing is handed by a third party billing service
  center, biller has tools to create a billing template and a gateway
  handles and monitors transfer of template and billing data to service
  center**
Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICT)
Inventor: BUITEN T A; HEINDEL D G; JAKSTADT E G; KEITH J L; SALIBA B A;
  SPEELPENNING B
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6304857	B1	20011016	US 9893959	A	19980608	200225	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9893959 A 19980608
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6304857	B1		27	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6304857 B1
      NOVELTY - Contains tools for the biller to control the appearance
of the bill template, these tools include a **rules** manager, resource
manager and billing **tables** . There is included a **translator** for
inputting the billing data. Billing data, template, **rules** and
resources are transmitted to the billing service center which generates
the billing statements.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Biller integration system and service center
each have gateways with parcel managers to transfer and track the
parcels from one computer to the next. Biller is kept informed of
location and status of billing templates, billing data and forthcoming
payments.
      An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the method of an electronic
billing system.
      USE - Creating bills electronically using a third-party billing
service center.
      ADVANTAGE - Biller directly controls the format of the bill and
facilitates billing service's interests of standardization. Integrates
smoothly with accounting systems so accountants are not required to
change billing practice.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a diagram of the
electronic billing system.
      pp; 27 DwgNo 10/10
Title Terms: BILL; SYSTEM; BILL; HAND; THIRD; PARTY; BILL; SERVICE; TOOL;
  BILL; TEMPLATE; GATEWAY; HANDLE; MONITOR; TRANSFER; TEMPLATE; BILL; DATA;
  SERVICE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**
File Segment: EPI

19/5/7   (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013892394   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-376607/200140
XRPX Acc No: N01-275620
  Structured query **language interface for business applications, executes
  business transaction by executing** inputted **sequential** query **language
  statements in reference to business application software**
Patent Assignee: DHARMA SYSTEMS INC (DHAR-N)
Inventor: BUDITHI D R; SASIDHAR J
Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1093060	A2	20010418	EP 2000308792	A	20001005	200140	B
JP 2001154847	A	20010608	JP 2000313638	A	20001013	200148	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99418278 A 19991014
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1093060	A2	E	28	G06F-017/30	

    Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
    LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2001154847	A		16	G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): EP 1093060 A2
      NOVELTY - Interface (12) has a meta information loader to load
  business transaction information, from which **tables** and columns are
  generated, in reference to business application software. Mapping
  rules associating **tables** and columns with business accepts
  transactions are generated. An external application (23) accepts
  inputted SQL statements (19), which upon execution executes business
  transaction of the software.
      DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The SQL statement is **input** by one of an
  open database connectivity interface, Java database connectivity
  interface or an object linking and embedding database interface. An
  INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for method for mapping **inputted**
  SQL statements to business transaction incorporated with business
  application software.
      USE - For **retrieving** , **inserting** , deleting and modifying **data**
  managed by the business application software, by utilizing the business
   rules incorporated within the business application software, for
  accessing information management system (IMS).
      ADVANTAGE - The SQL statements used for executing the business
  transactions, utilizes the business **rules** of the business application
  software to access and process the data, thereby the business
  application software do not directly access the data stored in database
  and integrity of the business application software is maintained. The
  system senses the previously stored data or other information managed
  by the business application software, by facilitating mapping of SQL
  statement to the business transactions incorporated into the business
  application software.
      DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the diagrammatic
  illustration of SQL interface used for business application software.
      Interface (12)
      SQL statements (19)
      External application (23)
      pp; 28 DwgNo 2/15
Title Terms: STRUCTURE; **QUERY** ; LANGUAGE; INTERFACE; BUSINESS; APPLY;
  EXECUTE; BUSINESS; TRANSACTION; EXECUTE; SEQUENCE; **QUERY** ; LANGUAGE;
  STATEMENT; REFERENCE; BUSINESS; APPLY; SOFTWARE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; **G06F-017/30**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00
File Segment: EPI

19/5/9   (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012712062   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-518175/199943
Related WPI Acc No: 1998-362198
XRPX Acc No: N99-385368
  Automatic data flow **architecture for any existing** spreadsheet
  software
Patent Assignee: PAVILION TECHNOLOGIES INC (PAVI-N)
Inventor: ELLINGER J B; GODBOLE D B; HARDING M A; O'HARA S A
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5950182	A	19990907	US 95450086	A	19950525	199943	B
			US 9815984	A	19980130		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95450086 A 19950525; US 9815984 A
  19980130
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5950182	A		14	G06F-017/00	Cont of application US 95450086
					Cont of patent US 5768475

Abstract (Basic): US 5950182 A
     NOVELTY - A raw **data** and **transform** **data** are stored in
respective buffers which are in the form of **tables** (60,78)
respectively. A **rule** based system (74) in accordance with
predetermined **rules** stored in database (76) allows the **insertion** of
 transform to blocks (66,68,70,72) arranged in **transform** sequence.
     DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The user **inputs** **transform** via an user
input (62) and the block (64) indicates the **transform** that is to be
inserted into the **transform** sequence.
     USE - For **data** **transformation** in any existing **spreadsheet**
software.
     ADVANTAGE - Since system can apply **rules** to determine **insertion**
of **data** **flow** sent by user, appropriate **location** and **data** **flow**
are automatically constructed.
     DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of
automatic **data** **flow** architecture.
     Tables (60,78)
     User **input** (62)
     Blocks (64,66,68,70,72)
     Rule based system (74)
     Database (76)
     pp; 14 DwgNo 4/11
Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; DATA; FLOW; ARCHITECTURE; EXIST; SOFTWARE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**
File Segment: EPI

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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007064933
WPI Acc No: 1987-064930/198709
XRPX Acc No: N87-049144
  **Circulating context addressable memory system for data processing -
  stores and** retrieves **data sequences of symbols in response to** query
  sequence
Patent Assignee: FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORP (FAIH)
Inventor: BRUNVAND E L; DAVIS A L
Number of Countries: 014 Number of Patents: 008
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 8701222	A	19870226	WO 86US1683	A	19860813	198709	B
EP 232376	A	19870819	EP 86905072	A	19860813	198733	
JP 63500547	W	19880225	JP 86504440	A	19860813	198814	
CA 1266330	A	19900227				199015	
US 4924435	A	19900508	US 88188640	A	19880502	199023	
EP 232376	B1	19930721	EP 86905072	A	19860813	199329	
			WO 86US1683	A	19860813		
DE 3688737	G	19930826	DE 3688737	A	19860813	199335	
			EP 86905072	A	19860813		
			WO 86US1683	A	19860813		
EP 232376	A4	19890705	EP 86905072	A	19860000	199507	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85765391 A 19850813; US 88188640 A
  19880502
Cited Patents: US 3906444; US 4118788; US 4283771; US 4451901; US 4527253;
  US 4554631; 2.Jnl.Ref; US 4037205; US 3906455
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 8701222	A	E	56		

    Designated States (National): JP
    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE

EP 232376	A	E			

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

EP 232376	B1	E	28	G06F-015/40	Based on patent WO 8701222

    Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

DE 3688737	G			G06F-015/40	Based on patent EP 232376
					Based on patent WO 8701222

Abstract (Basic): WO 8701222 A
      A circulating memory includes an **array** of cells for storing data
  sequences. Each sequence consists of symbols circulating sequentially
  past tap points. The **query** sequence of symbols coupled to the memory
  system is received and stored in a second **array** of memory cells. A
  device is coupled to each tap point for **retrieving** the sequences of
  symbols from the first **array** which correspond to the **query** sequence
  of symbols.
      A data sequence of symbols coupled to the memory, is received in
  the first **array** . All **retrieved** data sequences of symbols are
  identical to the **query** sequence of symbols.
      ADVANTAGE - Reduced time of **retrieval** .
      3/6
Title Terms: CIRCULATE; CONTEXT; ADDRESS; MEMORY; SYSTEM; DATA; PROCESS;
  STORAGE; **RETRIEVAL** ; DATA; SEQUENCE; SYMBOL; RESPOND; **QUERY** ; SEQUENCE
Derwent Class: T01; U14
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/40
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-007/02 ; G06F-007/04 ;**
  G06F-009/44; G11C-015/00
File Segment: EPI

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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004750192
WPI Acc No: 1986-253533/198639
XRPX Acc No: N86-189600
  Adaptive digital parallel processor array - learns to associate input
  with output, and transform it iteratively to desired output
Patent Assignee: XEROX CORP (XERO)
Inventor: HOGG T; HUBERMAN B A
Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 195569	A	19860924	EP 86301652	A	19860307	198639	B
US 4835680	A	19890530	US 85711930	A	19850315	198926	
EP 195569	B1	19930922	EP 86301652	A	19860307	199338	
DE 3689049	G	19931028	DE 3689049	A	19860307	199344	
			EP 86301652	A	19860307		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85711930 A 19850315
Cited Patents: 5.Jnl.Ref; A3...8908; EP 85545; No-SR.Pub; US 3496382; GB
   2154343
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 195569	A	E	14		

   Designated States (Regional): DE GB

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 195569	B1	E	19	G06F-015/18	

   Designated States (Regional): DE GB

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
DE 3689049	G			G06F-015/18	Based on patent EP 195569

Abstract (Basic): EP 195569 A
     The identical processing cells (12) each containing an arithmetic
logic unit and a memory are arranged in a two-dimensional **matrix** with
the first row (14) comprising parallel **inputs** and the last row (16)
parallel outputs from the **array** . Intermediate rows of cells each have
two **inputs** (22,24) coupled to two individual cells **located** in
diagonal positions in the previous row and similarly provide two
outputs to two cells in a subsequent row. From the two **inputs** the
logic unit computes a **new** value towards a state of dissociation or
coalescence depending on programme instructions received (30). The
initial **inputs** are associated with either state by a learning process
which follows **rules** established by two algorithms in the system
programme.
     ADVANTAGE - Recognises classes of **inputs** .
Title Terms: ADAPT; DIGITAL; PARALLEL; PROCESSOR; **ARRAY** ; LEARNING;
  ASSOCIATE; **INPUT** ; OUTPUT; **TRANSFORM** ; ITERATIVE; OUTPUT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/18
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-007/00** ; G06F-015/76
File Segment: EPI

19/5/16   (Item 16 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06807029   **Image available**
METHOD AND DEVICE FOR DATA CONVERSION, AND STORAGE MEDIUM STORING DATA
CONVERSION PROGRAM

PUB. NO.:   2001-034513 [JP 2001034513 A]
PUBLISHED: February 09, 2001 (20010209)
INVENTOR(s):   TAKAHASHI MAKOTO
               TAKAHASHI HIDEO
               KATSUKURA KEIICHI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD
APPL. NO.:   11-205459 [JP 99205459]
FILED: July 19, 1999 (19990719)
INTL CLASS: G06F-012/00; **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make executable the data conversion processing
regardless of the data item name or the element name of a data form of the
converting destination by **inputting** the text data including the tag
information and the data defined by the tag information and outputting the
text data after converting them according to a data **rule** while referring
to a data conversion **rule** that is previously made to correspond to the
tag information according to the tag information.

SOLUTION: A data conversion program 120 reads a tag name out of an
extracted data transfer area 160, **retrieves** a **table** name made to
correspond to the tag name in a mapping **definition** information area 170
and writes the **table** name into a **table** **insertion** **data** area 182.
Then the program 120 produces the data which are stored in a **table** column
to a pair of an attribute name and attribute value stored in the area 160.
furthermore, the program 120 produces the data which are stored in a column
to correspond to the text data existing between the opening and closing
tags. In this example, 'PRODNAME' corresponds to the text data, is paired
with 'refrigerator' and then is written.

06233939   **Image available**
SYSTOLIC **ARRAY**

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To proceed processing in a reverse direction by
making respective cells have a forward operating means and a backward
operating means and storing an operation result at the time of a forward
operation in each cell that is **located** at the last termination in the
forward operation.

SOLUTION: **Boundary** cells BC use values of δin and μin and device
values δout, s, z and x. This deriving expression is **transformed** ,
and an **input** value and an internal value δin, μin and x are
derived by using outputs δout, s and z. Accordingly the state of each
cell can be returned to the original state. When calculation is proceeded
in the backward direction here, past values for s and z are needed.
Therefore, internal cells which are **located** at a right edge are provided
with memory units ME13, ME23 and ME33 which preserve s and z values in
order to have a function of a backward direction processing. Similarly,
final cells FC are provided with memory units MES and MEP which store
μin and δin values that are **inputted** to the final cells FC to
derive an error signal e (n). Thus, backward direction calculation in each
cell becomes possible.

02628634   **Image available**
INPUT /OUTPUT MANAGEMENT DEVICE FOR WORK DATA

PUB. NO.:   63-245534 [JP 63245534 A]
PUBLISHED: October 12, 1988 (19881012)
INVENTOR(s):   HOSHINO SUGURU
                 KUWABARA MICHIHIRO
                 SAKAMOTO KEIICHI
                 SHINDOU SHIGEHIRA
                 AMAMIZU NOBORU
APPLICANT(s):   N J K KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
                 (Japan)
                 NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese
                 Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.:   62-078914 [JP 8778914]
FILED: March 31, 1987 (19870331)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-012/00; **G06F-007/22** ; G06F-012/02
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.1
                 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 824, Vol. 13, No. 54, Pg. 115,
                 February 08, 1989 (19890208)
                               ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To quickly and surely **input** and output work data without
interference of the other virtual file by reserving buffers having
capacities corresponding to respective virtual file units and management
tables of block groups of a mass storage device.

CONSTITUTION: When a buffer length and a **parameter** concerning the space
reservation size of a mass storage device 4 are given from a data base
retrieving device, a virtual management **table** 21 or the like
corresponding to the entry number of an idle entry out of entries 11-15 of
a virtual file number **table** 1 is reserved. A buffer 3 corresponding to
the requested size, block group management **tables** 71-7n, a standard file
management **table** 5 are reserved by the **table** 21. Following this file
reserving request, the work data length and data are stored in the buffer
in accordance with the successive storage request of work data, and data
exceeding the capacity is stored in the device 4. Following read, current
point change, **data** **substitution** , etc., are performed similarly to
quickly **input** and output work data without interference of the other
virtual files.

010896589   **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-393540/199639
XRPX Acc No: N96-331566
   **Determn. of most stable 'attractor' states within system data fields -
   uses either target less or target-oriented approach in pattern
   recognition of 'attractor' in** parameter **data fields within physical
   system**
Patent Assignee: TARGET STRIKE INC (TARG-N)
Inventor: OSTROVSKY E Y
Number of Countries: 040 Number of Patents: 008
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9625676	A1	19960822	WO 96US1578	A	19960206	199639	B
AU 9654152	A	19960904	AU 9654152	A	19960206	199705	
			WO 96US1578	A ·	19960206		
US 5606499	A	19970225	US 93127305	A	19930927	199714	
			US 95388158	A	19950213		
AU 686946	B	19980212	AU 9654152	A	19960206	199814	
EP 870207	A1	19981014	EP 96911189	A	19960206	199845	
			WO 96US1578	A	19960206		
RU 2137188	C1	19990910	WO 96US1578	A	19960206	200035	
			RU 97116846	A	19960206		
CA 2218998	C	20020423	CA 2218998	A	19960206	200231	
			WO 96US1578	A	19960206		
CN 1183835	A	19980603	CN 96193247	A	19960206	200242	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95388158 A 19950213; US 93127305 A
   19930927
Cited Patents: US 4837723; US 5369578; US 5469062
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9625676	A1 E 61	G01V-009/00	

   Designated States (National): AU BG BR CA CN CZ HU JP KR KZ MN MX NO NZ
   RU UA
   Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU
   MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

AU 9654152	A		Based on patent WO 9625676
US 5606499	A	18 G01V-001/00	CIP of application US 93127305
AU 686946	B		Previous Publ. patent AU 9654152
			Based on patent WO 9625676
EP 870207	A1 E	G01V-009/00	Based on patent WO 9625676

   Designated States (Regional): DE ES FR GB IT

RU 2137188	C1	G06F-017/18	Based on patent WO 9625676
CA 2218998	C E	G06F-017/10	Based on patent WO 9625676
CN 1183835	A	G01V-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9625676 A
      A processing system determines the most stable states of observed
   data fields in a system, to obtain the best overall representation of
   the diverse observed fields. Data **input** is arranged into **matrix**
   -form, and then **transformed** , with base dichotomy **matrices** being
   developed therefrom, and then full description **matrices** .
      In the target less approach, roots of the full description sets are
   arranged into sequences. In the target-oriented approach, branches of
   the description sets are selected. The processing system displays the
   roots in sequences/branches.
      USE/ADVANTAGE - For unbiased determn. of significant features when
   exploring physical system, by analysing **parameter** data fields, e.g.
   magnetic, radioactive, gravitational, infrared, electromagnetic, etc.,
   without pre-selecting target features.
      Dwg.3/10
Title Terms: DETERMINE; STABILISED; ATTRACT; STATE; SYSTEM; DATA; FIELD;
   TARGET; LESS; TARGET; ORIENT; APPROACH; PATTERN; RECOGNISE; ATTRACT;
   PARAMETER ; DATA; FIELD; PHYSICAL; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: S03; T01
International Patent Class (Main): G01V-001/00; G01V-009/00; **G06F-017/10** ;
  G06F-017/18
International Patent Class (Additional): G01V-003/00; G01V-003/38;
  G01V-005/00; **G06F-017/00** ; **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

```
Set       Items    Description
S1         7432    RULE? ? OR CRITERIA? OR CRITERION OR DEFINITION? OR BOUND?
                   OR PARAMETER?
S2        25894    FIND? OR LOCAT? OR SEEK? OR QUER? OR RETRIEV? OR SEARCH?
S3         7063    ARRAY? OR TABLE? OR GRID? ? OR MATRIX? OR MATRICE? OR SPRE-
                   ADSHEET? ?
S4         3198    INPUT? OR IN()PUT? ? OR DATA()(ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR ACCEPT?
                   OR FLOW? OR PATH?)
S5          315    S1(3N)(REPLACE? OR INSERT? OR FILL OR FILLING OR FILLS OR -
                   REFILL? OR SUBSTITUT? OR TRANSFORM? OR NEW? ? OR TRANSLAT?)
S6            1    S3(S)S4(S)S5(S)S2
S7            1    S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S8           92    S2 AND S5
S9           19    S8 AND (S3 OR S4)
S10          19    S7 OR S9
S11          16    S10 NOT PY>1999
S12          15    S11 NOT PD>19990921
File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Jun
          (c)2003 Info.Sources Inc
?logoff hold
```

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

01593435   DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Geographic Calculator 5.2 (593435)

Blue Marble Geographics (585467)
261 Water St
Gardiner, ME   04345   United States
TELEPHONE: (207) 582-6747

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

REVISION DATE: 20030428

...Users can transform between coordinate systems, calculate the distance
and azimuth between two coordinates, and **find** the coordinate position at
a known distance and azimuth from a known coordinate. The calculator also
computes **grid** convergence, point scale factor, datum shifts, and **grid**
shifts. Geographic Calculator converts AutoCAD DWG/DXF, ESRI Shape, and
MapInfo TAB/MIF map files...
...include designs units, ellipsoids, datum transformations, coordinate
systems, and point database formats. GC designs local **grid** with a simple
and accurate two-point-fit transformation; uses hundreds of new unit,
ellipsoid, datum **transformation** , and coordinate system **definitions**
including many from standard government, corporate, and NPSG/POSC
databases; transforms to and from NAD27...

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

01029068   DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Eclipse (029068)

Haley Enterprise Inc (561215)
1108 Ohio River Blvd
Sewickley, PA   15143   United States
TELEPHONE: (412) 741-6420

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

REVISION DATE: 20010730

...need to write code, use flowcharts, or implement any rule checking
procedures. It works by **translating**   **rules** into data or event-driven
networks and attaching them to **tables** or object-oriented classes,
automatically checking rules when any changes are implemented. Eclipse
syntax can easily be used by anyone who has experience with relational
database technology or Structured **Query** Language (SQL). Additional
features include support for simultaneous goals through automatic
subgoaling, automatic memory management...

DESCRIPTORS: Artificial Intelligence; Expert Systems; Goal **Seeking** ;
     Knowledge Management; Program Development

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

00114258   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: **Crystal Reports Professional 7   (388327)**

TITLE: Crystal Reports Upgrade Is Useful, Not Dramatic
AUTHOR: Feibus, Andy
SOURCE: Information Week,   v721   p130(2) Feb 15, 1999
ISSN: 8750-6874
HOMEPAGE: http://www.informationweek.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20010730

...this popular program, but the inclusion of new geographic data mapping
tools and ad hoc **query** -creation features alone are not worth the $199
upgrade. The program now includes a better wizard-driven interface, but
this feature will not allow users to specify detailed map appearance
parameters . **New** data-selection features include sorting and grouping,
and **query** results are graphically displayed in **grids** that can be
altered by sort and column number.

DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; Information **Retrieval** ; Report
     Generators

 12/3,K/4
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00111077   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: **ActaLink for SAP R/3   (722332)**

TITLE: Acta SAP Extracta
AUTHOR: Deats, Ken
SOURCE: HP Professional,   v12 n7   p12(1) Jul 1998
ISSN: 0986-145X
HOMEPAGE: http://www.hppro.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20021024

...financial analysis. The ActaLink Designer graphical interface permits
the user to create data mapping and **transformation** **rules** , which are
stored in the Metadata Repository. The Metadata Repository is populated
with a list of logical **tables** , columns, and English descriptions thereof.
One user says he now can analyze data at the...

DESCRIPTORS: Data Marts; Data Warehouses; Decision Support Systems; IDEs;
     Information **Retrieval** ; Logical Data Modeling

 12/3,K/5
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00103290   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review·

PRODUCT NAMES: **NetObjects Fusion 2.0 Macintosh   (632601)**

TITLE: NetObjects Fusion 2.0

AUTHOR: Negrino, Tom
SOURCE: Macworld,   v14 n9 p70(1) Sep 1997
ISSN: 0741-8647
HOMEPAGE: http://www.macworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20011224

...including the ability to drag-and-drop text, images, sound, and
Shockwave files between the **Finder** and the Fusion layout. Links from most
browsers can also be dragged into Fusion. The layout has also improved, and
now features guides, improved **tables** and alignment options, and support
for anchors and horizontal **rules** . The **new** Master Borders feature lets
users place text or graphics into a border so it will...

...appears. The predesigned SiteStyles can change the site's appearance
with a single click. Nested **tables** are easy to load in this release, and
it is now possible to incorporate pages...

 12/3,K/6
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00101416   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: **ConText 2.0   (457892)**

TITLE: ConText Gets Faster and Friendlier
AUTHOR: Dyck, Timothy
SOURCE: PC Week,   v14 n15 p67(2) Apr 14, 1997
ISSN: 0740-1604

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20011130

Oracle's ConText 2.0, a database **search** engine, is rated good overall
with excellent capability, and good usability, performance,
interoperability, and manageability. It provides graphical management
tools, parallel index creation and **querying** , speedier performance, and
advanced concept **search** features. It requires Oracle 7 7.3.3, and indexed
 tables have to have a primary key. Text **searches** operate only in SELECT
statements, and no support is provided for Microsoft Office 97's formats.
Its **new** lexographic **rule** -based **search** engine is more powerful than
synonym matching, because it uses a built-in concept tree to pair **searched**
 works with other words that have similar meanings. During tests with a
226,000-row...

...users could employ new ConText function calls to circumvent the database
pipes and slow intermediate **tables** used by ConText to communicate with
Oracle 7.

DESCRIPTORS: AIX; Database Utilities; HP-UX; IBM PC & Compatibles;
    Information **Retrieval** ; Oracle; OSF; Solaris; Sun; Text **Retrieval** ;
    UNIX; Windows NT/2000

 12/3,K/7
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00098900   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Vision Builder (614777)

TITLE: Using Vision Builder
AUTHOR: Spitzer, Tom
SOURCE: DBMS,   v9 n13 p91(3) Dec 1996
ISSN: 1041-5173
HOMEPAGE: http://www.dbmsmag.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

REVISION DATE: 20020730

...a new cost-estimation and reporting system for the JPO. VisionBuilder
uses two engines; one **translates** business **rules** and the other gives the
data structure a large library of templates for generating VB applications.
This design guides the developer through steps required to create rules
that apply to **tables** and their columns, regardless of the application in
which they operate. The method eases construction...

...rules, and application components in an Access database, and application
components are created by dragging **tables** and **query** definitions from
the repository into the Application Designer window.

 12/3,K/8

00098114   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Optima++ Enterprise (638391)

TITLE: Powersoft Goes RAD
AUTHOR: Stearns, Tom
SOURCE: LAN Times,   v13 n26 p79(2) Nov 25, 1996
ISSN: 1040-5917
HOMEPAGE: http://www.lantimes.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

REVISION DATE: 20020228

...errors reported with context, so the error message alone is often enough
to help users **find** a correction. The Optima++ help facility provides more
debugging assistance via Reference Cards. Users can...

...the Reference Card for the item, and when the user selects an action and
establishes **parameters** , Reference Card can **insert** the code needed.
Optima++ has an easy-to-use interface and provides a more powerful...

...along with calendars, clocks, sliders, and meters. ActiveX is provided
along with controls, including a **spreadsheet** , spell-checker, and TCP/IP
sockets.

 12/3,K/9

00096440   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: OODBMS (830220)

TITLE: Spatial Objects--Parse and Parcel of a GIS?
AUTHOR: Berry, Joseph K
SOURCE: GIS World,   v9 n10 p28(1) Oct 1996
ISSN: 0897-5507
HOMEPAGE: http://www.gisworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 20030330

...third step in database evolution, expand direct data indexing with
procedural rules that relate data. **Rules** develop a **new** database
structure that interconnects **data   entries** and streamlines data **queries**
 extensively. Rules are a fundamental extension of the current push for
data standards and current...

 12/3,K/10
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00094461   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Magic 7   (097012)

TITLE: Working RAD Magic
AUTHOR: Coffee, Peter
SOURCE: PC Week,   v13 n31 p65(2) Aug 5, 1996
ISSN: 0740-1604

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

REVISION DATE: 20030625

...many platforms or to multinational users is important. Applications
created with MAGIC use collections of **tables** , properties, and **rules**
that are **translated** to actions by an all-purpose engine that handles
collective corporate application needs with reliable...

...method makes even low-end prototype applications unusually feature-laden
for such areas as content **search** and data integrity maintenance. MAGIC 7
continues to provide exceptionally high development productivity, and this
...

 12/3,K/11
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00093221   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

**PRODUCT NAMES: NetCloak 2.0.1   (573825); NetForms 2.0   (630608); Butler
SQL   (331813)**

TITLE: Energize Your Web Site
AUTHOR: Beckman, Mel
SOURCE: Macworld,   v13 n10 p104(7) Oct 1996
ISSN: 0741-8647
HOMEPAGE: http://www.macworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

...of the same tasks, but is more like a full-fledged programming language
with variable **definition** and **substitution** , expression evaluation,
conditional and iterative structures, and built-in form-processing tools.
NetForms and Interaction...
...over AppleTalk and TCP/IP networks and provides a database construction
tool for building relation **tables** . Users can process standard SQL
queries from Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)-compliant clients.

12/3,K/12
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00073318   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: WordPerfect for Windows 6.0A   (340197)

TITLE: Working With...WordPerfect 6.0A
AUTHOR: LeBlanc, Tracy
SOURCE: PC Today,   v9 n1 p43(1) Jan 1995
ISSN: 1040-6484
HOMEPAGE: http://www.pctoday.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 19960430

...be used to create a simple database, and can sort information in lines,
paragraphs, or **tables** . Information can be sorted on screen, or through
the **Input** and Output File selections. An **input** file allows an existing
file to be sorted and incorporated into another document, and an output
file sorts the current file and saves it to a **new** file. Key **definitions**
can be specified to set up the field, line, or word to be sorted. Multiple
key definitions can be established for sorting multiple fields. Users can
also create **queries** for extracting records with specific data. This is a
useful feature for tasks such as...

12/3,K/13
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00073232   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: DataEase Windows 5.0 Beta   (016263)

TITLE: Simple DataEase eases migration of DOS applications to Windows...
AUTHOR: Stoughton, Alan M
SOURCE: InfoWorld,   v16 n50 p120(1) Dec 12, 1994
ISSN: 0199-6649
HOMEPAGE: http://www.infoworld.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 19971130

...Exchange (DDE) functions. The user starts the database application using
a combined form layout and **table** definition format. Form fields are added
for a **new** **table** , and a **definition** dialog screen pops up to show the
format of the basic column. Menus, hotkeys, toolbars...
...are well implemented; a click on the right mouse button displays an
Express menu for **finding** layout and display properties. However, no

event-driven features, coaches, wizards, or experts are supported...

12/3,K/14

00072535   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Ontos OIS (Object Integration Server)   (541915)

TITLE: Middleware Gives Apps Data Access Via C++ Model
AUTHOR: Richman, Dan
SOURCE: Open Systems Today,   v163 p14(1) Nov 14, 1994
ISSN: 1061-0839

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

REVISION DATE: 19971230

...included schema-capture utility to enter relational schema definitions
into a schema mapper. The mappers **translate** relational **table**
definitions to the object model, which is stored with the mappings in a
repository. Applications gain...

DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; Front Ends; Information **Retrieval** ;
    Integration Software; Middleware

12/3,K/15

00061353   DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: WordPerfect for the Macintosh 3.0   (016215)

TITLE: WordPerfect 3.0: WordPerfect's Latest Upgrade Raises the Stakes..
AUTHOR: Landau, Ted
SOURCE: MacUser,   v10 n2 p54(2) Feb 1994
ISSN: 0884-0997
HOMEPAGE: http://www.zdnet.com/macuser

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

REVISION DATE: 20001130

...of new and enhanced features that make the software compete more
directly with Microsoft Word. **New** hidable **ruler** bars, similar to but
more extensive than Word 5.1's, appear at the top of the document window to
let users access formatting options, including **Find** , Print, and even
create bulleted lists. New **table** -generating commands, previously one of
Word's primary strengths, exceed Microsoft's options. Also new